

19 (6)

HIS MAJESTY IRELAND

Together with a True
Siege of Limerick

By Samuel

London, Printed for P. Lee. Re-printed by
Harris at the London

INTRODUCTION

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OF THE THREE MONTHS ROYAL CAMPAIGN of
HIS MAJESTY
IN
IRELAND.

Together with a True and Perfect Diary of the
Siege of **LYMERICK.**

By *Samuel Mullenau*, M. D.

London, Printed for P. Lee. Re-printed at Boston, by R. P. Harris at the London-Coffee-House. 1691.

INTRODUCTION.

THe Heroick Actions of *William III.* in His Three Months Campaign in *Ireland*, is a Subject of so sublime a Nature, worthy only of those celebrated Authors of Antiquity, that long the Praises of their Gods. And as none but the greatest Masters were allowed to draw the Pictures of the *Cæsars*; so it is to be wished, there might arise among the Writers of this Age; some Pen equal to the other famed Pencils, that may be capable to hand down to Posterity, such Actions of *King William*, as the Ages to come will hardly have faith to believe.

The King in this Campaign in *Ireland*, made good the Axiom of that learned Souldier *Zenophon*, That a Prince ought to be the Soul of his Army. And if ever the Naturalists Definition of a Soul could admit of a favourable Sense, it was then, when His Majesty was to His Army; All in All, and All in every Part in the several Actions of the Campaign, whose Honour and Victory both did call Him. On that Memorable Day of the 5th, In the Trenches, and under the Walls of *Lymrick*, His Majesty behaved Himself to that Astonishing height of Courage, as to be able to say with as much reason (or rather more) than he of Old, who was pleased to say of Himself, *How many do you think of me?* I re-

member the same great Person, in his Life of *Cyrus*, tells us. There is something of Emanation; that from the Soul of a Hero, communicates itself to those about them. This appearance of our Forces in *Ireland*; and the Presence and Example of their Royal Leader seem'd to infuse into them a Courage, as extraordinary, as the Cause, for which they fought.

His Majesty has so far imitated that Northern Hero, *Gustavus Adolphus*, that 'tis evident he designs to surpass the Original. In one of that King's Letters to Chancellor *Oxenstern*, who had kindly chid him for exposing his Person in Battle; he tells him, if ever a Prince be oblig'd to shew the greatness of his Courage, he must do it at the beginning of a Conquest; 'Tis then (says he) he must provide a happy period to the War, by a fortunate Beginning; and in order to do this, he must conquer (as soon as possible) and he must conquer in Person. His Renown (continues he) must go a great way before his Ensigns; and he must level the Walls, and open the Gates of Towns, by the alone Terror of his Name. Those who after the Example of *Alexander* (adds this brave King) do quit their own Country, to seek Glory and Empire in other Nations, must venture all, and by their Personal Valour, must put a distinction betwixt them, and other Princes that live at home. Thus far *Gustavus Adolphus*. And never was there a nearer Parallel than betwixt his famous Action at the Isle of *Runen*, which gave so great a Reputation to his Arms, at his first entry into *Germany*; and that of His Majesty at the *Boyne*. The first made way for a glorious Chain of Victories, which have gained the King of Sweden an immortal Name; and this last has made way for an intire Conquest of *Ireland*, and for other Laurels yet to come. The many advantages that attend this Summers Campaign in *Ireland*, we have seen in a considerable part already; but what innumerable Ones, are yet remaining, a little time will discover in a clearer Light. Who can be able to count up the Thousandth part of the advantages the poor Protestants of *Ireland* have heap'd by one single Victory? They only are fit to represent them, who are the one day penn'd up in dark Prison, every minute expecting that the first opening of the Door would usher in upon them Harbingers of Death; and who the very next day thereafter, had those Doors set wide open, at the approach of their Illustrious Deliverer. In fine, none can fathom the vastness of the Change that one single Day has produced in *Dublin*; but he who having his Head laid down upon the Block, without hopes of taken it up again, has had a Pardon delivered him at the very nick of Time, when the fatal Ax was lifting up to give the blow.

It's hard to determine whether this Island of *Britain* or that of *Ireland*, has gain'd most by this successful Campaign: as they out-vied one another, in the greatness of the hazard they were in, so they out-vye one another, in the greatness

ness of their Deliverance. The Danger that this Island was lately in, is so well known, that there is the less need of delineating them. And I think no true Lover of his Country can look on them, but with such an horror as the poor safe Passenger, does from the Shore behold the raging Billows that threatened him some hours ago, with an inevitable Death. And I am perswaded, that His Majesties Success in *Ireland*, has not only put *England's* late sinking Bark, within the shelter of a Bay, but placed her in a safe Harbour. In short, this three Months Successful Campaign in *Ireland* has been to King *William*, what the famous *Rubican* was to *Cesar*: but with this difference, that instead of *Cesar's* Design to enslave *Rome*, that of our truly invincible Monarch, is to give Liberty to *Europe*, assistance to his Allies, safety and repose to his Subjects, and to acquire a never-dying Glory to Himself.

THE
JOURNAL, &c.

ON Wednesday, June 12, in the Morning, His Majesty accompanied with His Royal Highness, the Prince of *Denmark*, and several other Persons of Quality, Embarked at *High-lake*, and the same after-noon went out to Sea, but the Wind wavering, made not much way that day; but on Friday the 14th, the Wind proving fair, made amends for the slowness of the two former days Sailing; and on Saturday about three in the Afternoon, His Majesty came into the Lough of *Carrickfergus*, with the whole Fleet that attended Him. His Majesty on his Landing, immediately mounted, and rode on Horse back through the main Street of the Town, which was lined on both sides with innumerable Crouds of People, who bid His Majesty welcome, with continual Shouts and Acclamations: At the *White-house*, half-way betwixt *Carrickfergus* and *Belfast*, His Majesty was met by the Duke of *Schönbergh*, in his Coach and six Horses; the King was pleased to a-light & go into the Duke's Coach, attended only with one Troop of Horse, and a few Gentlemen, and immediately drove over the Strand to *Belfast*.

Remember the same great Person, in his Life of *Cyrus*, tells us, There is something of Emanation; that from the Soul of a Hero, communicates itself to those about them. This appears true of our Forces in *Ireland*; and the Presence and Example of their Royal Leader seem'd to infuse into them a Courage, as extraordinary, as the Cause, for which they fought.

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The uncertainty of the time, and place of His Majesty's Landing, and the suddenness of the News was such, that few of the multitude that flocked to *Belfast* to see it had their ends; the General's motion was so quick; yet before they got into the Town there were abundance that met them, and coming to the *North-Gate*; He was received by the Magistrates of *Belfast*, in their Formalities, a Guard of the Foot-Guards, and a general continued Shout; and Shouts of *God save the King; God bless our Protestant King; God bless King William.*

His Majesty went directly to the Castle, which had bin some time before prepared for him, where he alighted, and went into an Apartment appointed for him; immediately gave Orders for the bringing ashore 250000 *l.* with several Tons of Tin half pence and farthings; and Expresses were sent to the Agents of all Regiments, to bring in their Accompts by the 19th. in order to receive their Men's Pay, &c. In order to which, His Majesty concerted measures how to clear all Quarters, and discharge the Country; and gave Orders for the Train of Artillery to be ready to March in eight Days.

His Majesty was waited upon and, addressed by Dr. *George Walker*, late Governor of *Londonderry*, and about Twelve of the Episcopal Clergy.

At Night the Streets were filled with Bon-fire-works, which were no sooner lighted, but the Alarm Signal was given by discharge of Guns, so Planted, that from one place to another of the Armies several Winter-quarters throughout the whole Country in our hands, in a few minutes, all places had notice of the King's Arrival, and in a very few hours made Bonfires so thick, that the whole Country seem'd in a Flame; so that the Enemy could not but see, and conjecture the cause, to their eternal grief.

On the 16th. Lieutenant General *Douglas* came to *Belfast*; as likewise a great number of Presbyterian Ministers, who came to wait on his Majesty, and presented him with a Loyal Address. A little after the King's Landing at the Lough, betwixt *Carrickfergus* and *Belfast*, it seem'd to be like a Wood, there being in it between six and seven hundred Sail of Ships, most loaden with Provisions, and Ammunition: The Plenty and Order of all things there was most wonderful, and not credible to any but those that saw it, no Army in *Christendom* the like; yet all Goods held a good Rate. His Majesty continued at *Belfast*, concerting Matters, and giving the necessary Orders for the opening the approaching Campaign, till the 19th. at which time he went to *Lisbourn*, and Dined with the General, the Duke of *Schonberg*, and the same Night he went to *Hillsborough* accompanied with Prince *George*, Lord General *Douglas*, the Earl of *Down*, and a great many other Nobility and Gentry.

June 20. This day Landed at the *White-House* 2500 Horse from *Scotland*; a Camp was this day begun to be formed near *Tanderagee*, about 20 Miles from

Lisbourn, and on the 21st between *Aramah* and the *Newry*, whither all the Army is marching.

The 21st. This day was wholly taken up in forming the Camp.

The 22nd. His Majesty went from *Elsbrough* to the Town of *Newry*, where he viewed the part of his Army that was Encamped there, consisting of 24000 Horse, Foot and Dragoons; His Majesty being informed by his Scouts there, That the *Irish* Forces, with their King, were come to a Pass within four miles, of the *Newry*, betwixt that and the Town of *Dundalk*; His Majesty sent a Trumpeter to acquaint the *Irish*, that in case they burnt any more Houses, he had given Order to his Army that they should not give Quarter to a Man, either *French* or *Irish* they should meet with. And that very night His Majesty gave Order for 500 Horse and Dragoons to be detached under the Command of Lieutenant General *Schraucmore*, to march towards *Dundalk*, and mark out a place to Encamp in. The *Irish* seeing some of the Horse that were the advanced Guard appear, and they thinking the whole Army was approaching immediately quitted their Pass and Fled to *Ardee*, burning their Tents for fuel but left the Town standing, being apprehensive that the King would be as good as his Word; some of our advanced Party marched so near the Enemy, that they plainly saw them set Fire to their Tents, and the confusion they were in.

The Passes being clear, His Majesty immediately advanced with the Forces from the *Newry*, towards *Dundalk*, and sent Orders for General *Douglas*, & the other Forces, to change their march before designed them, and immediately to march and joyn him at *Dundalk*.

On the 27th. We encamped on the Plain of *Dundalk*, where we rested the next day, and understood that the Enemy were retired from *Ardee*, and had Posted themselves on the South side of the River *Boyne*: The King went himself the next day (with a select Party of Horse) beyond *Ardee* to view the ground, and on the 29th. we marched with the Army to *Ardee*; which we found miserably Plundered by the Enemy, they leaving nothing but the Houses with bare Walls, except some sick, old, bed-ridden People, for murdering four of which in cold blood, a *Scotch* Soldier and Woman was here hanged.

On the 30th. His Majesty Encamped in sight of the Enemy, the River *Boyne* being between us and them: The King's Tent was pitched about a Mile short of the *Boyne*, and as much above *Drogheda*. His Majesty at his Arrival near the River about Noon, rode in full view of the *Irish* Army, which lay encamp'd on the other side.

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little higher, and planted them opposite to the place where our Horse were drawn up, they presently began to fire, and one of the Balls passed so close to His Majesty, that it took away a piece of his Coat, Waste-coat and Shirt, rased the Skin on the blade of his Right Shoulder, and drew a little Blood; but a Plaister being put on, His Majesty continued on Horseback without the least concern, till four in the afternoon, when he Dined, and in the Evening was on Horseback again, though he had been up from One in the Morning. The Enemy spent about two hundred Balls, and killed us four or five men, and about ten horses. Here it was that our Horse stood the shot of the Enemy, every Man on foot by his Horse several hours, while they pass'd the shot before mentioned. At last, when the King had said, *Now I see my Men will stand*, some Guns were sent to our Horse, and about five in the Evening, we brought some of our Guns to bear, upon the first discharge of which among the *Irish* Horse, they retreated from their Battery, and stood farther off; we dismounted some of the Enemies Guns on their Battery, and with our Bombs, beat down several Tents, next adjoyning to those of the late King *James's*, and the Count de *Lazun*. His Majesty rested very well all night, and at eight the next morning, being *July 1*, (ever memorable for poor *Ireland*,) was again on Horseback: and while the great Bullets were flying, the Prince of *Dermstadt's* Horse was shot in the Neck. We understood, by a *Protestant* Deserter, that swam over the River last night, That the Enemy were 25,000 strong, that they had sent away some of their heaviest Baggage, in order (as they gave out) to fight us. The King commanded the Count de *Schonberg* to march with all the Horse & Dragoons of the first and second Line, of the Right Wing, in all about 5000, and the Brigade of *Trelawny*, and to pass the River about four miles from the Camp, further up the River by *Slane*, where had been a Battery of the *Irish*, but they were drawn off, and only 800 Dragoons guarded the Ford; this was done in order to take the Enemy in the Flank, while the rest of our Army pass'd it nearer *Drogheda*, over against their Camp; which the Enemy perceiving, they marched part of their Army to oppose the Count de *Schonberg*, (who had already broke some of their Squadrons of Horse and Dragoons that advanced to hinder his passing the River) and drew them up in Battalia about a mile and an half from the place where he had pass'd the River. In passing this Ford, our men were forced to go down a very steep Hill, and uneven way, yet the *Irish* Horse and Dragoons at the foot of the ford, only once fired and retreated to a greater Body, who were coming to their assistance. The King being informed of what had passed on that side, sent Lieutenant General *Douglas* with two Brigades of Foot, to reinforce the Count de *Schonberg*, who thereupon changed his Order of Battle, making a Wing of Horse on his Right, and another on his

his Left, and placing the Foot in the middle. In this posture he marched towards the Enemy, after some small resistance, put them into disorder, and followed them fighting as far as the Village called *Duleek*. The Earl of Portland, and *Monsieur Overkirke* had part in this Action as *Mareschals de Camp*; meantime the King caused the rest of the Foot of the first Line, consisting of the Brigades of *la Meloniere*, which was on the Right of *Hanner* and the *Danes*, to march to the Ford where *Douglas* was posted the day before, on the Right, over against the Village before mentioned near *Drogheda* (which at this time had a Garrison of 800 *Irish*). The three Battalions of the *Dutch* Guards were at the head of them, & pass'd the Ford on the Right over against the Village before-mentioned, from whence they beat the Enemy that was posted there. The Battalion of *la Meloniere* followed them on the Left, & these four Battalions being the first that passed the River, suffered pretty much of the latter, there were five Officers killed, and eight wounded, and about sixty Soldiers killed & wounded. *Monsieur Calimote* followed the *Dutch* Guards, with his Detachment of 600 men, whereof mention was made before, and after them the Regiment of *Cambon*: And here it was that Colonel *Calimote* receiv'd a Shot, of which he is since dead, and several of his Officers were killed upon the place: Duke *Schonberg* headed the *Dutch* Foot Guards, and the King the *Inniskilling* Horse; telling them they should be his Guards that day. Some of the *Irish* Horse oppos'd the *Dutch* Foot, who fought up to the middle in Water, and were almost born down, before some Horse (which they long called for) could come to their relief. It was in passing this Ford, that Dr. *Walker* (famous for the Siege of *Derry*) was killed.

The Brigade of *Hanner* passed next, the Count *de Nassau* being at the head of them as Major General; and the *Danes* passed on their Left, Commanded by the Prince of *Wirtemberg*. After these passed the Horse of the Left Wing; but in the mean time some of the Enemies Squadrons (as before mentioned) advanced and attacked our Foot: And a Squadron of the Enemies *Guard du Corps*, pierced, with great Vigour, as far as a little Village, where we lost our great General; his Grace the Duke of *Schonberg*, who advanced thither to observe the Enemies motion. Those that were about his Grace, had before done all they could to perswade him to retire from thence, but they could not prevail with him. He was killed with a Carbine shot in the Neck, and three cuts over the Head, and one on his face. Captain *Foubert*, who was next to him, and had likewise receiv'd a Wound in the Arm, got from his Horse to help the Duke, but he died immediately without speaking a word. By this time the King had got over the River; who in passing it with his Horse, (himself engaging in the thickest) met with the like opposition. The *Danish* Horse once gave way, but the

the King went himself and brought them up again, and at the head of the Horse Charged the Enemy; who after some resistance retired fighting, Commanded by Lieutenant General *de la Hoquelle*, and Lieutenant General *Hamilton*, Monsieur *de Lazun* being with the Body who made head against the Count *de Schonberg*, the late King *James* himself not Engaging, but standing at the Reer of them, on a rising ground, out of harms-way.

The Enemy retreated from *Defile* to *Defile*; our Horse pursuing them as far as *Duleek*, where the King with the Forces he had with them, joyned those of the Count *de Schonberg*. The Enemy retired about three miles farther, and there posted themselves in every advantageous place; and the King followed them with his Horse and Dragoons, and Orders were given to Attack them there; but it being very late, and the Fight having lasted from ten in the morning till nine at Night, His Majesty did not think fit to engage the Troops any farther, but ordered the Horse and Dragoons to remain in Arms all night: He returned to *Duleek*, where the Foot Encampt: But in the Night, the Enemy retired in great Confusion: we took their Baggage, and eight Pieces of Cannon.

July 2. The King sent Monsieur *de la Meloniere*, Brigadier General, with a Detachment of 300 Foot, and 1000 Horse, with 8 Pieces of Cannon, to invest *Drogheda*: Being arrived there, the Governour receiv'd the first Summons with great Contempt; but the King sending him word, That if they forc'd his Cannon to be fired on them, he would not give them any Quarter. This so frightened the Governour, that having kept the Trumpeter some time, he returned this Answer; That he would Surrender the place upon fair Capitulation, viz. To March out with Arms and Baggage; Colours flying, &c. but otherwise he would defend the place to the last Extremity. *Meloniere* sent him word, That his Orders were only to suffer them to march out without Arms; and that he must quickly resolve whether he would accept of this Offer. In the mean time Monsieur *de la Meloniere* had caused two Batteries to be raised, which would be ready the next Morning by break of Day. But the Officers of the Garrison after having consulted together, resolv'd to yield, and the Capitulation being Signed, they delivered up a Gate, and marched out about an hour after, between thirteen and fourteen hundred Men, and were conducted to *Athlone*, the Officers being permitted to wear their Swords.

After which Monsieur *de la Meloniere* gave Protections to a great many Papists, who expected to have been plundered, and marched to joyn the Army; whom we shall leave for a little time, and give the Reader here an account of the Movements of the late King, and his Troops, and the Affairs in and about *Dublin*, and the Protestants therein.

Fryday, June 13. The Protestants in *Dublin* receiv'd the certain Account of King

Royal Campaign in Ireland:

King William's Landing. Before this a Camp had been laid out by the *Irish* about *Atherdee*, and the late King *James* had ordered his Army to Rendezvous there from several parts of the Kingdom.

On Monday the 16th. King *James* marched out of *Dublin* to joyn them with about 6000 *French* Foot, most old Soldiers, excellently well Arm'd and Clad; one Regiment of these were *Dutch*, and Protestants, and were observed carefully for fear of Deserting.

The whole *Irish* Army encamped, made about 36000 all well Clad, and in good heart, both Horse and Foot. The same day King *James* left *Dublin*, there marched in 6000 of the Country Militia, and Collonel *Luterel* and *Mac Gillicuddy* as his Assistant, were left Governours.

It was expected the *Irish* would have been much cast down upon King *James's* leaving *Dublin*, and the certain News of King *William's* Landing, but they were much the contrary, they triumphed and rejoiced as if they had got King *William* in a Pound, and the Day were their own. They were assured either that the *French* Fleet would cut off King *William* from *England*, or that an Insurrection would be made there; for we were told that an hundred thousand Men were ready to rise, under the Notion of declaring for a Common-wealth.

The Protestants in *Dublin* knew not what to think of these things, for they were kept as Prisoners of War, and suffered to know no more, nor enjoy any more than what the others pleased. But this the Protestants feared most (because the *Irish* spoke least of it) that some desperate persons had undertaken to Destroy King *William* as soon as he should come ashore: For the great assurance of the *Irish* could not be imputed to any other thing than this. Some were so open, as to tell their Protestant Friends very lately, That they would be glad to go to Mass within this Twelve Month: with several other Expressions of the like nature.

The great concern of the Protestants in *Dublin* was, how they should be preserved from being Plundered and Burnt, in case of the Defeat of the *Irish* Army; this they thought could be done only by the *English* pursuing the Victory close (for by a particular Providence, the *Irish* had neglected all this time to fortifie *Dublin*) or else by sending a Party by Sea, to Land at the Bay at the time of the Engagement; neither of which, as it afterward happen'd, was done. But God alone preserv'd the Protestants of *Dublin* by an extraordinary Deliverance.

On Thursday, June 19. After King *James* was gone to Encamp, about Twelve at Noon, the Governour ordered all persons walking the Streets without Swords or bagonets, which was the badge of Protestants, to be taken up and secured in Parades. At night he pickt out whom he thought fit, and sent them to several
C Prisons,

Prisons, where they were considerably incommoded.

After this followed a Proclamation, That not above Five Protestants should meet in any place, above the Family, on pain of death. By which they were from that time shut out from our Churches, which by an extraordinary Providence, they had enjoyed all these times (except Christ Church.) Most of them were frequented twice every day at Prayers. The Church-men, who stayed in the City, tho' they had lost all their Substinance by the Irish Parliament, except what People Voluntarily contributed, acquitted themselves with a great deal of zeal and diligence, being particularly influenc'd by the Bishop of Meath, and Dr. King, Dean of St. Patrick, who have been the Bulwark of the Protestants in these sad times.

On Tuesday, 24. Dr. King was clapt up in the Castle, and many other of the principal Protestants in the Colledge, (which was now a Garrison) and other publick places. The Galway Protestants, being about 200, (these were they of Sir Thomas Southwel's party, which were lately brought to Dublin, in order to be exchanged) were removed from White Fryars to the Round Church, and all the Newgate Prisoners were put to them, where they were near stifled. The Prisoners of War were brought from Kilmainham to St. John's Church; the publick Contributions, which hitherto had been very liberal every Lord's Day, to their Relief, were now intercepted, and the Poor began to suffer much; few Protestants daring to walk the Streets.

Saturday, the 28th. News came to Dublin, That the Irish Army retreated, and the English Army were come towards Drogheda, and seemed to press forward for Dublin.

On Sunday the 29th. The Irish Army came on this side the Boyne; and King James, as it should seem, distrusting the Issue, Sir Patrick Trant, first Commissioner of the Revenue, and another Gentleman, were ordered to go from Dublin on Monday morning to Waterford, to prepare Ships.

July 1st. Early in the morning, the Protestants in Dublin were wakened by an Alarm, and the News that there would be a Battle: The Gates of the City were kept strictly Guarded, and the Protestants kept their houses. The Issue they expected with the greatest apprehensions: Several Reports were spread abroad every Hour; one while that the French Fleet were in the Bay; another, that a French Express was come from Waterford, with the news of taking the Isle of Wight by the French, and of their being gone to Dover; then, that the English Right Wing was quite routed; then, that the P. of Orange was taken Prisoner. But at five that Afternoon, some that had made their escape on tired Horses, told the Protestants, the Irish were much worsted; and others at six, that they were totally defeated; from hence, till One that Night, all the Entries of the

Town

Town were filled with dusty, wounded and tired Soldiers and Carriages, perpetually coming in.

After these, several of King James's Horse Guards came in stragling, without Pistols or Swords, and could not tell what was become of himself.

Near ten that Night, he came in with about 200 Horse, all in disorder: The protestants concluded now, that it was a total rout, and that the English Army were just ready to come into Town; but were greatly surprised, when an hour or two after, they heard the whole Body of the Irish Horse coming in, in very good order, with Kettle Drums, Haut boys, and Trumpets; and early the next morning the French, and a great party of the Irish Foot. These being a little rested, marched out again (as they gave out) to meet the Enemy, which were supposed to draw nigh.

Wednesday July, 2nd. about five this morning K. James having sent for the Irish Lord Mayor, and some principal persons to the Castle, made a Speech to them to this purpose:

Gentlemen, I had a very good Army in England, and when I had greatest Occasion for them, they deserted me, and went to the Enemy; and finding total Defection against me there, I retired and went to France, where I was kindly received by that king, and had all the Assurances imaginable from him, to re-establish me in my Throne: In some time after I came to this Kingdom, and found my Roman Catholic Subjects here, as well equip'd and prepared to defend my cause as my abilities could bear: And tho' I often have been told, that when it came to the Touch they would never bear the brunt of a Battle, I could never credit the same till now: when having a good Army, and all Preparations fit to engage any foreign Invader, I found the total Truth of which I had been so often Cautioned. And tho' the Army did not desert me here, as they did in England, yet when it came to a Tryal, they basely fled the field, and left the spoil to my enemies: nor could they be prevaild with to Rally, tho' the loss in the whole defeat was but inconsiderable: so that hence-forward I never more determine to head an Irish Army, and do now resolve to shift for my self: and so, Gentlemen, must you. It has been often debated, in case such a Revolution should happen, whether upon deserting the City of Dublin, the same ought to be fired: I therefore charge you, on your Allegiance, that you neither rifle the City by Plunder, nor destroy it by Fire; which in all Kingdoms will be judged very barbarous, and must be believed to be done by my Orders; and if done, there will be but little mercy to be expected from an Enemy thus enraged.

He told them, Tho' he quitted Dublin, he did not quit his Interest in it, He told his menial Servants, That He should have now no farther Occasion to keep such a Court as he had done, and that therefore they were at liberty to dispose of themselves. And so with two on horse in Company he went to Bray, and along by the sea.

to *Waterford*; having appointed his Carriages to meet him another way. 'Tis said he did not sleep till he got on Ship board; and having been once driven in again, is since clear gone off.

All this day being *Wednesday*, nothing was to be seen in *Dublin*, but Officers and Carriages, and the principal persons of the Town, with their Wives and families going away; others coming in, dusty and weary, getting away as fast as they could. About four in the Afternoon, the Protestants were affrighted with the appearance of the *Irish* Horse, which were drawn out of the City early in the morning, and which they hop'd had been quite gone, entering into the Town, followed by the *French* and *Irish* Foot, in a full Body; but they only marched through the Town to go farther: The Militia that kept the City followed them, only the Governour remained. At last he resolved to march also, and to drive 2 or 3 hundred of the principal prisoners before him: but while they were preparing for this, a false Alarm was spread, that a party of the *English* being landed at the Harbour, were just at the Town's end; it was too dusky to disprove this by View, and they had not leisure to send a messenger, but in haste shifted for themselves.

The Protestants now began to look out, not knowing well what Condition they were in, but venturing to the Castle, they found Capt. *Farlow*, who had been a prisoner there, keeping Garrison alone. Upon this, Capt. *Robert Fitz Gerald* and several others, who had been prisoners, went immediately from the Captain's own house, towards the City, taking their way by the Council Chamber and Custom-house, which he found, by the care of Mr. *Francis Babe*, lately Surveyor of the Revenue, were both secured, and continued the keys of both Places to his Trust, setting Guards on each. From thence the Captain with the rest repaired to the Castle, which they found deserted by the papists, and on which they seized for their Majesties Service, having made Sir *Robert Gore* (who was till then a prisoner in the Castle) Governour for that night: and having set strong Guards on all places convenient in the Castle, they passed thro' the Iron Gate into the Castle Yard, to secure what Stores were left, as well of Arms and Amunition, as Provisions: where a great Rabble had met, and forcing open the Store-house doors, had committed very great Out-rages, but upon their appearance, and some other persons of Quality that came to their Assistance, by their prudent Government this tumultuous Rabble were dispersed, and forced out of the Castle-yard: and having well secured, by strong guards, the Castle-yard and Stores, committing the Stores to the Charge of Capt. *Farlow*, till they returned to the Castle, and leaving the same in Charge with Sir *Robert Gore*, they marched to the main Guard, where were a Guard of the Militia, who declared themselves for King *James*, but were, by their fair perswasions

sions prevailed upon to surrender their Arms, and deliver up the Guards: and left the main-Guard that night under Command of Captain *Slaughter*, a worthy Protestant, and lately disbanded. Having secured the main-Guard, they went with Captain *Slaughter* to the several City Gates, and set Guards on them. They pass'd through the several Streets of the City to prevent any Disorders; they then return'd to the Castle, and finding all things there in great quiet and security, they took a march into part of the Suburbs, and commanded others with a Guard to secure the remote parts of the Suburbs, and took the other Round through the City and Castle; and all things being very safe, they selected out a certain number of their Company, as the Bishop of *Limerick*, Dr. *King*, Dean *Bourk*; the Captain, Mr. *Witchet*, Councillor *Dixon*, *Francis Babe*, and others, to consult what was then fit to be done; and about six of the Clock they sent out Proclamation by Beat of Drum, for regulating all Disorders, and forming a Protestant Militia, and sent away Express to the King by Councillor *Dixon*, and Mr. *Francis Babe*, with their Letters to His Majesty at the Camp. These Gentlemen found him marching up to *Dublin* in two Lines, expecting to meet the *Irish* at *Swords*; at the same time that they gave His Majesty an account of *Dublin* being at liberty, News came of the Surrender of *Drogheda*, which he had left a Party to Besiege, and in which they had pinnioned all the protestants and prisoners, and placed them under that part of the Wall which was to be Battered; but this was not known till after the Surrender.

Till Afternoon this *Thursday*, July 3. the Protestants in *Dublin* did not hear a word of the *English* Army; in the mean time they had reports, That the *Irish* and *French* were coming back, and very near them, which gave a damp to their briskness; but this blowing over, and the certain account of the *English* Army being come, they then perceived themselves at Liberty. The Protestants ran about, saluting and embracing one another; and blessing God for this wonderful deliverance, as if they had been alive from the Dead, the Streets were filled with Crouds and Shouts, and the *Roman Catholicks* now lay in the same terrors as they had done some few days before.

At eight this night, one Troop of *Dragoons* came as a Guard to an Officer: that came to take charge of the Stores. It was impossible the King himself coming after this, could be welcom'd with equal joy, as this one Troop; the Protestants hung about the Horses, and were ready to pull the Men off them as they march'd up to the Castle.

Next morning being *Fryday*, the 4th, the Duke of *Ormond*, and Monsieur *Overburke*, came in with nine Troops of Horse; and the King being encamped by *Finglas*, came on *Sunday* to St. *Patrick's* Church, and heard a Sermon preached by Dr. *King*, concerning the power of God: Of which, that which seemeth to

us greatest on Earth, mighty Armies was a faint shadow. The King went back to his Camp to dinner, not suffering any Soldiers to come into the City, except a few for Guards. By some persons in our Army that have viewed the Dead at the Boyne, I am told, that there were not above sixteen hundred killed on both sides, though perhaps you may hear of greater Numbers in England, which is a wonderful thing, that so small a loss should disperse the whole Irish Army, who seemed to be blown away, only by a Wind from God.

July 5. The Town of Wexford declared for his Majesty, the manner of it was thus; Collonel Butler, Lord Lieutenant of the Country, hearing that the late King James was gone by on Wednesday last, he posted after him. and from Duncannon, wrote to his Son to come to him, and to follow the late King James to France: He wrote also another Letter to Captain Kelly, to come away with his Company, and set the Castle of Wexford on Fire, which was under his command; but this Letter falling into the hands of an English Merchant, where Collonel Butler was quartered; he did not deliver it, but told the Captain how he was sent for, concealing that part of the Letter about burning the Castle; and so soon as he and his Company were gone, the Protestants there rose, disarmed the Papists, and seized the Castle; and at their humble Request, by two Messengers, His Majesty sent some few days after, a Regiment, with Arms and Ammunition to secure them; we continued in our Camp to refresh our selves till July 9. At which time, early in the morning, his Majesty caused us to decamp from Finglas, to a place called Cromlin, three miles on the South-side of Dublin. This Day was Published at the Camp, Their Majesties Declaration, which follows.

The Declaration of William and Mary, King and Queen of England, Scotland, France and Ireland; To all the People of the Kingdom of Ireland, to whom it may concern.

William Rex.

AS it hath pleased Almighty God, to bless our Arms in this Kingdom, with a late Victory over our Enemies at the Boyne, and with the Possession of our Capital City of Dublin, and with the general Dispersion of all that did oppose Us: We are now in so happy a Prospect of our Affairs, and of extinguishing the Rebellion of this Kingdom; That we held it reasonable to think of Mercy, and to have Compassion upon those whom We judge to have been seduced; wherefore We do hereby Declare, We shall take into our Royal Protection all poor Labourers, Common Souldiers, Country-Farmers, Plough-men and Cottiers whatsoever; as also all Citizens, Towns-men, Trades-men, and Artificers, who either remained at home, or having fled from their dwellings, shall by the first day of August next, repair to their usual Places of Abode; Surrendering what

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what Arms they have to such Justices of Peace, as are or shall be appointed by Us, not only to receive the same, but also to Register the Appearance of such of the said Persons as shall come in, and submit to Our Authority. For our Royal Intention is, and We do hereby Declare, That we will not only Pardon all those poor people, as to their Lives and Liberties, who shall come in by the time aforesaid, for all Violences they have done or committed by the Command of their Leaders during the War, but We do promise to secure them in their Goods, their Stocks of Cattle, and all other Chattels personal whatsoever, Willing and Requiring them to come in, and where they were Tenants, there to preserve the Harvest of Grass and Corn, for the supply of Winter. But forasmuch as many of them, had a legal Right to the Tenancy of several Lands, some holden from Protestants, and some from Popish Proprietors, who have been concerned in the Rebellion against Us: Our Will and Pleasure is, That all those Tenants, who held from our good Protestant Subjects, do pay their Rents to their respective Landlords. And that the Tenants of all those who have been concerned in the present Rebellion against Us, do keep their Rent in their hands until they have notice from the Commissioners of Our Revenue, unto whom they are to account for the same. And as we do hereby strictly forbid all Violence, Rapine, and Molestation, to any who shall thus come in, and remain Obedient to Us, so for those of this, or any other Rank or Quality, who are already in Our Quarters, and within our Power and Obedient to Us, We do hereby charge and Require, That they be not molested in any sort without Our special Command. For the desperate Leaders of the present Rebellion, who have violated those Laws, by which this Kingdom is united, and inseparably annexed to the Crown of England, who have called in the French, who have Authorized all Violences and Depredations against the Protestants, and who rejected the Gracious Pardon We offered them in our Proclamation, of the 22th of Feb. 1688, as We are now by God's great Favour, in condition to make them sensible of their Errors; so are We resolv'd to leave them to the event of War, unless by great and manifest demonstrations, We shall be convinced, they deserve our Mercy, which we shall never refuse to those that are truly Penitent.

Given at our Royal Camp at *Finglas* near *Dublin*, the 7th day of *July*, 1690
In the Second Year of Our Reign.

July 11th. We continued in our Camp at *Cromlin* till this Morning. When the King set out to *Kilkenny* with a part of the Army; General *Douglas*, with another Part, went some days before towards *Wexford*.

July 14th. His Majesty Encamped at *Inchiqueen*, 21 miles from *Dublin*, where News was brought to the Camp, that *Cavan* and *Sligo* had voluntarily Surrendered; and that the Irish Villains called *Raparees*, had burnt *Longford*, and the Lord *Longford's* House.

July

July 15th. His Majesty with the Army Encamped at Castle Dermore.

On the 16th. We marched to *Caterlough*, which was but five Miles.

On the 17th. We Encamped about *Kelly*, leaving the Road to *Kilkenny*, that City being above four miles out of the way; here by some Deserters come in to our Camp, we understood, that the Earl of *Tyrconnel* (who since K. James's leaving of *Ireland*, stiles himself Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*) having some jealousy of the Earl of *Trone* Governour of *Waterford*, sent for him to *Lymerrick*, and made Old Collonel *Lacy* Governour in his stead, and that the Enemy had in it about 1600 Men. Collonel *Eppinger*, who was sent from *Dublin* with a small Party by Sea, towards *Wexford* (that being Deserted as you have heard) took Possession of the Place, and secured a Garrison in it; he found a considerable quantity of Provision there, and his Men a little after took 400 Head of Cattle from the *Raparees*, who had taken them a little time before from the Country People, on whom they have ever since the Battle on the *Boyne*, committed many Outrages, and done much mischief.

July, 12th. we came to a place called *Bennets-Bridge*, within 16 miles of *Waterford*, where we encamped: here we understood, that the Enemy quitted *Clonmel*, notwithstanding it is a very considerable pass, lately strengthened by the addition of several new Fortifications; and Major General *Sarsfield* was posted there with 5000 *Irish*, but on the approach of our Army in its Neighbourhood, he retired towards *Limerick*. This day four French Officers came over to us, and gave an account, That the Earl of *Tyrconnel*, & the Count de *Lauzun* were fortifying of *Lymerrick*; the remains of the Army being in that neighbourhood, but in a very ill Condition, having lost all their Baggage. This day the King dined with the Duke of *Ormond* at the Castle of *Kilkenny*.

On the 20th. we decamped from *Bennets-Bridge*, and marched about seven miles, to a place called *Rissen-Narrow*, and the next day being the 21st. we came to *Carrick*. His Majesty commanded a Trumpet to be sent to summon *Waterford*, requiring them to surrender the place: they desired time till the next morning, when they sent out Articles, but the King not approving thereof, let them know that they should go out with their own Arms and Baggage only, and that if they did not accept thereof, but stayed till they were attacked, he would give them no quarter, However they sent some of their Scruples again the next day, and Major General *Kirk* was sent thither with five regiments and several peices of cannon to answer them: the next day in the afternoon the Capitulations were signed, and the next day after the Garrison marched out with their Arms and Baggage, the Number 1600, and were conducted to *Mallow*, 12 miles in their way to *Lymerrick*, The Garrison would not have had so good terms, only His Majesty had compassion on 300 Protestant Families in the Town. Several Officers stayed behind in the place, and prayed his Majesty's

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By, s Protection. The same day the Lord *Dover*, and Lord *George Howard*, with several others submitted themselves to the King. The French when they first came to *Lymerick*, took Possession of it with their Infantry, under the Command of the Count *de Lauzun*, and they would not suffer any of the *Irish* to come into the Town; so that the Lord *Tyrconnel*, and General *Sarsfield*, with their *Irish*, were forc'd all to Encamp without the Town.

July 25th. The King viewed the Walls of *Waterford*, without entering into the Town, and returned back to the Camp, which was about three miles distant, where all things were ready for an Attack. His Majesty dined in the Camp, and then returned to *Carick* that night. From *Waterford* His Majesty sent a Summons to the Governour of *Duncannon* Fort, Captain *Michael Burk*, offering the same Capitulation which had been granted to *Waterford*, and letting him know if he refused, or delayed to comply, he must expect no mercy. He insisted upon six days to consult the Lord *Tyrconnel*, which being refused, he declared he would take that time, whereupon the Cannon was ordered down in order to an Attack; but the next day being the 26th. In the Evening, Sr. *Cloudesly Shovel* appearing with sixteen Frigats in View, it so terrified them, that the Governour writ to Major General *Kirk*, that they would accept of what had bin offered; which His Majesty being made acquainted with, he was pleased to order, That they should still have the Benefit of the Articles that were at first propos'd, and the Fort was accordingly Surrendred, whereby we are possessed of a very advantageous Post, which commands the River of *Waterford*.

On the 27th. His Majesty left the Camp, and set forward for *Dublin*, resolving to return immediately for *England*.

On the 29th. The King arriv'd at *Chappel-Izod*, where He Published his Second Declaration as followeth.

William and Mary, King and Queen of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland.

To all the People of our Kingdom of Ireland, whom it may concern.

William Rex.

Altho' our former Declaration, of the 7th of *July* last past, hath not hitherto Produced those Effects of Gratitude and Obedience from several of Our *Rebellious* Subjects which We justly expected: Yet being willing to Compassionate those who are misled, and to extend Our farther Grace; as well in granting unto some a longer time to lay hold of the Advantages already offered, as to enlarge Our Clemency unto others; We do now farther Declare, That as to all poor Labourers, Common-Souldiers, Country Farmers,

Farmers, Ploughmen and Cottiers whatsoever : As also to all Citizens, Townsmen, Tradesmen, and Artificers, who remained at home, or who having fled from their Dwellings, shall by the Five and Twentieth Day of this Instant *August*, repair to their usual place of Abode, furrendring up what Arms they have to such Justices as are, or shall be appointed by Us, not only to receive the same, but to Register the Appearances of such as shall submit to Our Authority ; We do hereby Declare, That We will not only Pardon them as to their Lives and Liberties, for all Violences they have done and committed by Authority of their Superiors, during the Rebellion ; but We do also promise to secure them in their Goods, their Stocks, and Cattle, and all their Chattels personal whatsoever ; Willing and Requiring them to come in ; and where they were Tenants, there to preserve the Harvest of Grass and Corn for supply of the Winter. But forasmuch as many of them had a legal Right to the Tenancy of several Lords ; some holden from Protestants, and some held from popish Proprietors, who have been concerned in the Rebellion against Us : Our Will and Pleasure is, That all those Tenants who hold from our good Protestant Subjects, do pay their Rents to their Respective Landlords ; And the Tenants of all those who have been in the present Rebellion against Us, do keep their Rents in their hands, until they shall have notice from the Commissioners of Our Revenue, unto whom they are to Account for the same. But whereas we are farther Advertiz'd, that several of these Ranks aforementioned, who have adhered to Our said Declaration, do complain of ill treatment from our Souldiers, and of the loss of Goods and Stock, on pretence that such Stock and Goods were formerly by them Plundered from the *English* ; and therefore praying not only the Security of Our General Declaration, but of particular Protections to be granted to such as should desire the same : As We abhor all manner of Violence done to our Loving Subjects of what Religion soever, against the Tenour of Our said Declaration, which being under the Great Seal of this Our Kingdom, is above all other Securities : Yet to gratifie our said Subjects, and to deter all Offenders, We shall Order particular Protections to be granted to such as desire the same : And shall farther Require upon pain of Our highest Displeasure, that they become effectual to all such of Our loving Subjects, as shall remain stedfast in their duty to Us. And who have not since the *Publishing* of Our Declaration aforesaid, plundered Our Protestant Subjects, or sheltered under such Protections as already they have had, the Goods and Stocks of Our Enemies who continue Obstinate in their Disobedience ; for in either of these Cases they cannot expect but to remain accountabl for what they have done, unless they forthwith make Restitution of all such Plundered Goods to the Right Owners ; and also do so immediately

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ately to some of Our Justices of the Peace, what Goods and Stock they have so conceal'd.

As for others of Superiour Rank and Quality, and also such as have borne Offices under Our Enemies, whether Military or Civil; That which at present we do declare is this: That if any of them shall within the time aforesaid surrender themselves to Our Obedience, and shall be content, during the Rebellion in this Kingdom, to betake themselves to such Town or City as shall be assign'd them, they shall be secure in their Lives, and have the Liberty of such Town or City; and if they are destitute, and in want, shall also have a Subsistence allow'd them, according to their respective Qualities; and the same shall be paid them by the Commissioners of Our Revenue, till by the blessings of Peace, We may be in a Condition to consider all Our Loving Subjects, and those in particular, who shall have been most early in their Obedience towards Us. As to Strangers of what Nation soever they be, who have taken Service in this Kingdom against Us, We do farther Declare, That if they shall forsake the Enemy, and come into Our Quarters within the time aforesaid, they shall not only receive Our Protection whilst they are in this Kingdom, but forthwith have Passports given them to go directly home into their respective Countries: But if these Manifestations of Our Grace and Favour shall not be valued as they deserve; or if any shall persist in that barbarous and unchristian way of Burning and Desolation, which in some places hath of late been practised; We shall hold Our selves discharged of those Consequences and Calamities which must inevitably follow, since those who are obstinate against Our Mercy become the Authors of their own Confusion.

Given at our Court at Chappel-Isard, this first day of August 1690. In the Second Year of our Reign.

The same week was published a Proclamation concerning the *Irish* papists hiding their Arms and Amunition, &c. the substance of which was as follows: That notwithstanding it was notoriously known, that the papists, of the *Ireland* of all ranks and degrees, were lately wery well furnish'd with Fire-Arms, Swords, Bagonets, Skeins, Pikes, Half-pikes, Scythes, and other Arms offensive and defensive; as also great quantities of Gun-powder. And although His Majesty in His Royal Proclamation of the 7th of July, did extend and hold forth His mercy and compassion to all Citizens, Towns men, &c. and assured them not only of pardon, as to their Lives and Liberties, for all violences &c. but also Security in their goods, stocks of Cattle, and Chattels personal, and that those of any other Rank or Quality, within his Majesty's Quarters and obedient

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to Him should not be disquieted in any sort, without His particular Command. And nothing more was expected on their parts, but either to continue in, or return to their respective Dwellings, and to give us their arms and to follow their Trades and Callings. But although several persons had laid hold on His Majesty's said Declaration, and are received into His Royal Protection, yet few of them had brought in their Arms, and most of those brought-in were broken; which His Majesty looked upon as an high Contempt, and done out of a wicked Design, on any Opportunity to joyn with the Rebels: therefore to the end that all persons might be left without Excuse, and prevent the fatal Consequences of their Contempt and Disobedience; His Majesty strictly commands all persons of the popish Religion within the Kingdom of Ireland, who reside in any part under His Majesties Obedience, that they do within ten days after the Publishing this Proclamation in the City or shire Town of that County, wherein they respectively Dwell, or Reside, Surrender, and Deliver all the Fire Arms, Swords, &c. as also the Gun-powder, which they lately had in their own Custody of any other for their Use, To the next Mayor, Chief Magistrate, &c. in the City, Town or Country, where they respectively Dwell or Reside; Who are required to Register the same, and to return a perfect List of such Arms and Ammunition as they shall receive by Vertue of the Proclamation; as also, to lodge the same in some safe Garrison of His Majesties that is nearest adjacent.

And His Majesty further Declares, that if the aforesaid persons of the popish Religion, do not by the time limited deliver their Arms, &c. they shall be looked upon as Contemners of His Royal Authority, and as persons designing the Disturbance of His Government, and as Traytors and Rebels, and will accordingly abandon them, to the Discretion of his Souldiers, or they shall be committed to Goal, without Bail or Main-prise.

His Majesty likewise Commands all Protestants of the Kingdom, That they do not keep or conceal any Arms or Ammunition belonging to any Papist, but that they be forthwith delivered to the Magistrates and Officers aforesaid.

At the same time was likewise Published, the following Proclamation.

By the King and Queens most Excellent Majesties, a Proclamation for a Fast.

William Rex.

V Hereas We have, under the Protection of Almighty God, taken upon Us, the Deliverance of Our good Protestant Subjects of Ireland, from the Oppression of Popery and Arbitrary Power, under which they late groaned; And having been already blessed with some happy Progress in this Work, we are resolving still to persevere therein,

Royal Campaign in Ireland.

therein, till the Rebellious parts of this Kingdom shall be also Reduced, in due Obedience to Our Crown of England, We cannot but hold it needful to invoke the Assistance of Almighty God, who hath hitherto been so propitious to Us, and pour forth Our Prayers in publick and joyfull manner, that he would vouchsafe to Bless the future Progress of Our Arms, and bring Us to a speedy Enjoyment of Peace and Quieness in the Land.

Wherefore, We do hereby Order and Appoint, that ~~on~~ the Fifteenth day of August Instant, be solemnly Observed and Kept as a Day of publick Fasting, Prayer and Humiliation, in and throughout all the parts of this Our Kingdom, under Our Obedience, for supplicating Almighty God, for the pardon of Our Sins, and for imploring His Blessing upon Us, and upon Our Forces by Sea and Land, and that constantly during the War, Fryday in every week, be set apart for the same Ends and Purposes. And to the end Our good Subjects may be the better prepared for the said Work, and instructed in their Duty, when they are Assembled to perform it. We have thought fit to Direct and Appoint the Archbishops and Bishops of this Kingdom, to Compose a Form of Prayer, proper for the Occasion, to be made use of in all Churches and Chappels, and other publick places of Worship in this Our Kingdom.

And We do hereby strictly Charge and Require all Our Loving Subjects to Assemble together in their Respective Parish Churches, or publick places of Worship, at the Times, and to the Ends aforesaid. And we also Charge and Require all Parsons, Vicars, Curates, and others that have Care of Souls, that they Officiate accordingly in their Respective Churches, Chappels, or places of Worship, and that they give Notice hereof, by Reading this Our Proclamation, every Sunday, during the present War.

Given at our Court at Chappel-Isard, this first day of August, 1690. In the Second Year of Our Reign.

The Journal of the Siege of Lymerick, from the first of August, 1690. To the time of Raising the Siege.

HIS Majesty receiving an Express at Chappel-Isard, from the Camp, That the Enemy had drawn together most of their scattered Troops, about Lymerick, were grown very impudent, and seem'd to have new Life and Vigour put into them, upon His Majesty's retiring from the Camp, and that they were resolv'd to make a desperate Defence of the City of Lymerick when-ever Besieged: On which His Majesty altered His Resolutions, resolving to return to the Camp, the better to dispose of things for the pushing on the Siege, and sent
Order

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Order to Lieutenant General Douglas to march from *Arlone*, and joyn the Count de Solmes.

On July 27. We marched from *Carriek*, under the Command of the Count de Solmes; His Majesty, as aforementioned, having left the Camp, and came the same day to the Town of *Clonmel*, which is eight very long miles: This place seems to be very strongly Scituated, and doubtless might have held out for some time, had it been Garrisoned by any but *Irish Men*.

The 28. We marched seven miles farther; and the next day, being the 29. We Encamp'd at a place called *Goolin Bridge*, which is about 23 miles from *Lymerick*: Here as soon as we Arriv'd, we had the Confirmation, That the French had possessed themselves of the City of *Lymerick*, and that they would not suffer any of the *Irish Forces* to come into it, having turned out those few that were in Garrison there. On the 30. and 31. We lay quiet in our Camp, and refreshed our selves.

August the first; A Detached party of the *Inniskilling* and *Danish Horse*, &c. Marched from our Camp, and advanced within sight of the Enemy near *Lymerick*, who upon the approach of the advanced Parties, were in great consternation; and they brought an account, That the gross of the *Irish Army*, consisting of about 27000 Men, were (upon the hearing of the Advance of our Army) retired from beyond the *Shannon*.

August 2. Advice was brought into the Camp, of the Surrender of the Town of *Toughal*.

August 3. A Deserter came into our Camp from *Lymerick*, and told us, That yesterday morning, the second instant, he saw the French Infantry march out of the Town, about 3500 strong, with eight field-pieces; (leaving several of their Engineers and other Officers in the Town); and that the common report was, That they were going to *Galway* to Embark there for *France*. that being a more convenient Port for their taking Shipping than *Lymerick*; *Galway* being but nine miles from the mouth of the Bay, and *Lymerick* is sixty: And that as soon as the French had quitted the place, and were marched out, Three Regiments of *Irish Auxiliaries*, under the Command of Colonel *Lutterel*, marched in, and took possession of it. This Advice afterwards confirm'd, as well by our parties that had been sent out, as by other Deserters.

August 4. The Regiments that were sent to reduce the Town of *Waterford*, and Fort of *Duncannon*, under the Command of Major General *Kirk* joyned our Camp.

August 5. A Detachment of six hundred Horse were sent from our Camp, to re-inforce the Garrison of *Toughal*, and prevent any Design the Enemy may have upon it; and this Evening, Lieutenant General *Douglas* joyned us from *Arlone*. On

On the 6. Our Army, consisting now of 38500 Effective Men, decamped from *Goolin-Bridge*, and marched in two Bodies towards *Limerick*, the Infantry taking their way by a place called *Sallawood*, and the Cavalry marched the other Road by way to *Cullen*.

On the 7th. About noon, we came to a place called *Carickellish*, which is between five and six miles from *Limerick*, and here our Horse and Foot joyned in one Body again, and in the afternoon some small Detached Parties were sent to observe the posture and motion of the Enemy; but on the approach of our Men, the Enemy retired in great precipitation from place to place, and in the night burnt a great many small Houses and Cabins within three miles of the Town; and this Evening was held a great Council of War in the presence of His Majesty, where Resolutions were taken to Attack the *Irish* Fortes early the next morning; which were Encamped, and had intrenched themselves in all the Defiles leading thereto; having first plowed up the ground, made great numbers of small Forts, threw Timber and Trees across, and did all that possibly could be done to obstruct the Passage of the King's Forces; leaving the Hedges, Gardens, and other places for five miles together, with Musqueteers, in the nature of an Ambuscade.

On the 8th. at one in the morning, His Majesty sent out 900 Horse, and 200 Foot, detached out of the Regiments of *Oxon*, *Trelawny*, *Catts*, *Laneer*, *Lloyd*, and *Danes*, under the Command of the *Heer Bentinck*, Earl of *Portland*, and Brigadier *Stewart*, &c. who advanced within Cannon shot of the Town, notwithstanding the opposition made by 3 Regiments of the Enemies Foot, one Horse, & another of Dragoons, who stood but one firing, though they had the Covert of the hedges, through which they fired. About four hours after, this Detachment returned to our Camp, and gave the King an account of the posture the Enemy were in: about 7 a clock His Majesty went himself with a fresh party of 200 select Horse, being accompanied with Prince *George*, Major General *Gnickle*, the *Heer Overkirk*, and other great Officers: they approached within 2 miles of the Town. The Enemy were come so near with some of their Out-guards, that we could hear them talk with their damn'd *Irish* Brogue on their Tongues, but they were separated from us by a Bog which was very deep, and so situated, that we could not possibly attack them. This night it was resolved at a Council of War, that the Army should march towards the Town, in order to Battle for we understood, as you have heard, that the Countrey being very close and full of hedges & ditches, the Enemy had lined them to defend the approaches to the Town: accordingly the next day, being the 9th, our whole Army decamped by 5 in the morning, Colonel *Earl* leading the Van, with 200 Horse and Dragoons, and 1000 chosen Foot out of all the Regiments in the Army both

English and Forreigners. Upon our approach we found the Enemy drawn up within 2 miles of the City of *Limerick*, whereupon Colonel *Earl* ordered his advanced Troops to make a Halt until the rest were come up. Then our Horse pushed them for near a mile; their Horse at first made a shew as if they would make a vigorous Resistance, and stood our first charge, but soon afterwards gave way when they threw themselves behind the hedges, and fired so from thence, that our Horse could not come to them: upon which we brought some small field Peices to fire upon them; and at the same time the 1000 detached Foot were ordered to attack them: accordingly, about one a clock, Colonel *Earl* led on his Foot, who ran on with that bravery, though the Enemy made a great fire through the hedges, and continued this sort of fighting for 2 hours, advancing within 400 yards of the Town, and possessing themselves of 2 advantageous Posts, called *Ireton's Fort*, and the *Old-Kirk*, and such was the Bravery, Courage, & Resolution of our men, that their Officers could hardly stop them there, notwithstanding they were told, it was His Majesty's express order. Then the besieged began to fire from the Town with their great Guns, which killed us some men, but in all this days action we had not above 35 kill'd and wounded, tho' above 250 of the Enemy were killed in their several Retreats, among which were several Officers of Note, besides divers taken prisoners. Our Pioneers were employed most part of the Afternoon in levelling the great number of Trenches the Enemy had cast up for their Defence.

Between six and seven in the evening His Majesty ordered a Trumpeter to be sent with a Summons to the Town, and as the Deferters have since informed us, a great part of the Garrison, with some of the Officers were for Capitulating; but *Monsieur Boiselaun*, who is Governour, Duke of *Berwick*, and Colonel *Luttrell*, &c. resolutely oppos'd it, making a Speech to the Garrison of the great Divisions that were in *England*; and that 50000 *French* had made a descent, and said, the Prince of *Orange* would be obliged to draw off his Army in few days, to defend the Kingdom of *England*; and thereupon prevailed upon them to stand to their Arms. The Trumpeter was sent back with this Answer from *Monfieur Boiselaun* the Governour, That as *King James* had intrusted him with that Garrison, he would recommend himself to the Prince of *Orange* by a vigorous Defence. About eight at night the King went to his Camp a little Mile from the Town, having been on Horse-back from four in the morning, giving the necessary Orders, and exposing himself amidst the greatest of dangers, wherein His Royal Highness the Prince of *Denmark* did every-where accompany His Majesty. The Cannon ceas'd not all the while to Play from the Town, several of the Shot coming over His Majesty's Tent, and some falling near it. The same Evening a party of the Royal Regiment, and other Dragoons, was sent

To view the Ford at *Annaghbeg*, a place about Two Miles above the Town, where Six of the Enemy's Regiments of Foot, Three of Horse, and Two of Dragoons (commanded by *Berwick* and *Lutterel*) were posted on the other side of the River, with a *Breast-work* to cover them, who all fired upon our men, but being such extraordinary Marks men, they neither killed nor wounded any of them.

The Enemy being thus posted so very advantageously, that we expected to have met with great difficulties and opposition in passing the River, which is very rapid, and the bottom stony; but the Enemy in the middle of the night, abandoned their Station with great precipitation, so that Lieutenant General *Gimble*, and Major General *Kirk*, who were commanded by the King with a detachment to force their way over, passed the River the next morning early, being the 10th. with about five thousand Horse, Foot, and Dragoons, selected out of the several Regiments, the Horse and Dragoons first; and the Foot afterwards, who went almost to the middle in Water, and yet the River is shallower now than has been known for many years. About eight a Clock the King went over in Person, accompanied with His Royal Highness the Prince of *Denmark*, and the *Heer Bentink*, Earl of *Portland*, and Monsieur *Overkirk*, &c. and Three Regiments of Foot, with some Pieces of Cannon, were posted there. About four in the Afternoon, His Majesty, upon the Information he had received by some Deferters, That the Lord *Iyrconnel* was with a small Camp about six miles from *Lymerick* in the Road to *Galway*, sent out a party of Horse, under the Command of a Lieutenant Colonel, to get a farther account of them, but they were retired from thence, before our Men came up: We had likewise an account this night brought to our Camp, by a Deferter, That the Count de *Lauzan* lay with his Men near the City of *Galway*, the people there refusing to receive them into the Town.

The 11 was spent in visiting the several Posts, and giving the necessary Orders about the Siege.

The 12. His Majesty Commanded Brigadier *Stewart*, with a Detachment, and four pieces of Cannon, to go early this morning and attack *Castle Cornet*, which is of considerable strength, situated on the *Shannon*, about four miles from *Lymerick*. There were in it above 140 Men, Commanded by Captain *Barnwel*, who had refused to Surrender upon the Summons sent him the night before, but no sooner saw the Cannon, but submitted at Discretion.

The same day Advice came into our Camp, That General *Sarsfield*, having with 5 or 600 Horse and Dragoons passed the *Shannon*, nine miles above *Lymerick*, had about two that morning, surprised near a place called *Cullin*, eight pieces of our Cannon, of 18 pound Ball, which were coming with some Waggon

of Horse and a small party of Foot. The Enemy killed all they met, Men, Women and Children, in all about sixty, the rest escaping; the Women and Children that belonged to the Wagoners and Gunners they Murdered most barbarously in their Beds; they blew up the Powder, which burst two of the Guns, the other six, with the Pantons being left intire, and fit for Service, and they likewise burnt some of the Carriages: Their haste and disorder was so great, that they could carry nothing away with them, but left behind them several things untoucht, as also the Carriage-Horses, which were loose at Grafs. Sir *Albert Cunningham*, with part of his Regiment of *Inniskilling* Dragoons, that lay not far from thence, being timely Alarm'd by a Defetter, march'd immediately towards the Enemy, charged them, killed about twenty, with a Major and a Captain, and pursued them as far as was safe. Sir *John Lanier*, who upon the news of *Sarsfield's* March, was, by the Kings Order, sent from the Camp, with a Detachment of Horse, came within three miles of them, and being informed of what had happened, struck off to *Kilcullen Bridge* to cut off their Retreat, but the Enemy retired by the way of *Athlone*. This accident hindred us five or six days, which we spent in preparing our Batteries, and put all things in a good posture for a vigorous Attack of the Town.

On the 14. An Express came to our Camp from *Youghal*, giving an account that the Garrison there consisting of 50 foot, and 36 Dragoons, hearing what mischief the Raparies did in the Country, and that there was a great number of them at *Castle-Martyr*; the Officers that Commanded, drew out both the Horse and Foot, and marched to Attack them, but the Foot not being able to march so fast as the Dragoons, the latter met near *Castle-Martyr*, 300 Raparies Horse and Foot, and immediately routed them, killing 60. and taking 17 Prisoners, and the Foot being come up, they Summoned the Castle, which Surrendered upon Liberty to go to *Cork*, but without their Horses and Arms, which being done, the Souldiers took the Horses, and the Arms were given to the Protestant Inhabitants, and so they returned to *Youghal*. While this was doing, Captain *Price*, and Captain *Wherstone*, Commanders of the *Bristol* Men of War, who were then at *Youghal*, being informed, That there were two Ships in *Cork Harbour*, Laden with Hides and Tallow for *France*, they Sailed to the Harbours Mouth, and sending in their Boats, brought away the two Ships, and carried them to *Waterford*.

August 16. This morning was Published in the Camp the following Proclamation.

A Proclamation by the King, and Queen's most Excellent Majesties.

William Rex.

V Hereas We are informed, That divers persons, either through Disaffection to the Clergy of the Church of Ireland, as by Law established, or from a design to take advantage of the present Disturbances in this Kingdom, do delay or refuse to pay their Tythes and other Ecclesiastical Duties to the aforesaid Clergy, as by Law they ought to do: We having a gracious Regard to the distressed condition of the Church and Clergy, and being stedfast in our Resolution to preserve the benefit of the Law to all our Subjects in the due execution thereof; do hereby strictly command and require all Our loving Subjects, of what Rank or Condition soever, That they yield, set forth and pay, unto the Arch-bishops, Bishops, Deans, Arch-deacons, Prebends, Rectors, Parsons, Vicars, Curates, and all other that have any Ecclesiastical Dignities or Cure of Souls, the Tythes and other Ecclesiastical Duties, that are or shall become due or payable to them respectively, according to the Laws and customs of this our Realm of Ireland.

Given at Our Royal Camp before Limerick, this 15th. day of August, 1690,
In the Second Year of Our Reign.

On the 17th. The whole day was spent in making necessary Preparations, and getting all things ready for the opening of the Trenches, which in the evening was put in execution; The Trenches were opened with seven Battallions, consisting of English, French, and Danish Infantry, commanded by the Prince of Wirtemberg Lieutenant General, Major General Kirk, Major General Pettau, and Sir Henry Bellasis Brigadeer. We advanced this night about 300 paces, and took two Redoubts from the Enemy, from whence they might have disturbed our workmen.

The 18th. about ten at night the Trenches were relieved by Lieutenant General Douglas, my Lord Sidney, and Count Nassau Major Generals, and Brigadeer Steward, with seven Battallions of Foot: and this night we made our regular approaches towards another strong Redoubt of the Enemy's, notwithstanding the night was exceeding dark, that it not been prevented by the extraordinary care and diligence of the Officers, our men had certainly fallen foul one of another through mistake.

The 19th. The Trenches were relieved by the Prince of Wirtemberg Lieutenant General, Major General Kirk and Pettau, and Sir Henry Bellasis Brigadeer; and we continued our Approaches towards the said Redoubt, which the King gave Order should be attacked the next day.

The 20th. The Trenches were relieved by Lieutenant General Douglas, my Lord

Lord Sidney, and Count Nassau Major Generals, and Brigadier Stewart; the Signal was given by three Guns about 2 in the afternoon, when our Men that were detached for this Service, to the number of about 150 (choice Men) besides Officers, immediately fell on, and with extraordinary Courage entered the Fort, and drove out the Enemy, killing about 40 of them. After we had been about half an hour in possession of the Fort, the Enemy made a great Sally, Horse and Foot, in all about two Thousand; but they were so warmly receiv'd by our Men, that after a short Dispute they were beaten back; our Horse pursuing them to the very Walls of the Town.

The 21. We carried on our Trenches, and finished them to that degree, so as to hinder any more Sallies.

The 22. We raised a Battery of eight Guns, and twenty four pound Ball, and two of Eighteen, against the Enemies high Towers, from whence they Fired upon our Men, and we have quite levelled them. The night following we threw great numbers of Bombs and Carcasses into the Town, and burnt many of the Houses.

The 23. This morning one of *Gilmays* Troopers came over to us and brought with him a boy, and four very good Horses. About Noon Two Captains, a Lieutenant, a Priest, and seventy common Soldiers of the Enemy, were brought in Prisoners from *Nighna*; a considerable Castle two miles from our Camp, where General *Gnikle* marcht with two thousand Horse, six hundred Dragoons, a Regiment of Foot, and two Guns, the Castle indured a Siege of twenty four hours, and then Surrendred on Discretion. This afternoon, two *French-Men* came over to us, and brought with them two as good Horses as any in our Army, they gave us an account that the Rogues in the City are in a miserable condition for want of Bread and Drink, but that Meat is plenty among them. This night about seven in the evening, we played furiously into the Town, with our Bombs, red hot Balls, and other Fire Engines, which Fired the Town in several places, one fell into their Magazine of Hay, which was consumed, and several Houses burnt, the Fire lasting there about six hours, another set Fire to a place near the Church, which was not consumed till five the next morning, and as that was quenched, we Fired another place, which was blown up by the Enemy.

The 24. This morning our Guns Fired very briskly at the Walls, but being too far off did little Execution, so that two new Batteries were this day made within eighty paces of the Wall, and our Trenches were carried on by the indefatigable labour of our Men: within Pistol shot of the Counterscarp; and our Guns were carried this night down to the said Batteries, first against the Wall of Eight half Cannon, the other of two Eighteen Pounders against the *King's*

This night a Defter came over to us, who says, our Fire-Utensils, and great Shot have done them much damage, destroying at least thirty people.

The 25. This morning about break of day, we began to fire from our new Batteries against the Wall, but it Rained so hard till three in the afternoon, that our Men could not work the Guns, however on any intermission of the Rain, our Guns play'd violently against the Walls, and from three we fired at least 300 Shot, with good Success against the Wall; had not this day proved so wet, we had storm'd the Counterscarp, however we advanced our Trenches within 30 yards of the Ditch. A Defter that came out of the Town inform'd us, That the day we took the Redoubt, the Enemy lost above 300 Men.

The 26. We widened the breach we had made the day before in the Wall of the Town, and beat down part of the Enemies Pallisado's on the Counterscarp. This night we set fire to the Town again, which burnt very vehemently. A Defter gives us an account, That Colonel *Darington*, Colonel *Gar. More*, Sir *Maurice Huest*, and Colonel *Lutterel* were killed in the Sally.

The 27. The King order'd an Attack to be made on the Counterscarp, which was begun about three in the afternoon; a Detached Party of Granadeers made the on-set, and was seconded by other Detachments, who went on with that Heat and Courage, that having gained the Counterscarp, and a Fort which the Enemy had under the Walls, instead of lodging themselves there, as they were ordered to do, and not to advance any further, they mounted the Counterscarp, following the *Irish* that fled that way, and some were entring into the Town; but the Enemy being Intrenched behind the breach, and having planted Canon against it, they were cut off. The Fight lasted three hours, during which the Enemy were still supplied with fresh Men, and they sprang a Mine in the ditch, but with little effect; but in conclusion, our Men having lost the opportunity of Lodging themselves, it was thought fit to retire to our Trenches. What Men we have lost in these several Actions we cannot precisely say, but by the best Computation and nicest Scrutiny of the most Intelligent Observers, it's thought we may have lost about 700. Killed and Wounded since the beginning of the Siege.

The 28. At night we advanced our Trenches about 20 yards, notwithstanding it had Rained most part of the day; it continued to Rain all this night, & all the next day to the 30th, almost without intermission: On which a Council of War being called, where, as is said, the following Reasons (among others) being urged, His Majesty thought fit to give Order, for the raising the Siege.

First, That the Rain that had fallen, and in all probability was likely to fall, would in a little time so moisten the Ground about Lymerick, that it would be impossible to move off the Cannon and heavy Baggage.

H

Secondly,

The Journal of the Siege of Lymerick.

Secondly, That the River Shannon began so to swell, that if they did not pass the same, the Communication with the other part of the Army would be cut off.

Thirdly, The Watry Season would undoubtedly bring the Country Distemper on our Army, and so more dye of it than by the hand of the Enemy; in the same manner they did the last Campaign at Dundalk.

Fourthly, That the Garrison of Lymerick being very numerous, if they abide any Assault (which on the account of the Weather must be made with great disadvantage) we should lose a great many men.

The 30. In the afternoon, the Cannon and heavy baggage were sent from the Camp.

On the 31. Five Thousand Horse being ordered for a Rear-Guard, to Repress any Sallies, the whole Army Decamped, and marched off in very good Order, & without any disturbance from the Enemy, towards Clonmel; from whence a strong Detachment under the Command of Lieutenant General Douglas, and Major General Kirk, was ordered towards Cork and Kin-sale. His Majesty having given the necessary Orders, disposed the Army, and named the Lord Viscount Sidney and Thomas Conningsby Esquire, to be Lords Justices of Ireland, went accompanied with the Prince of Denmark, to Duncannon-Fort.

And on the 5th, in the afternoon (the Wind proving fair) they Embarked, and Sailed out of the Bay of Waterford, accompanied with three Yatches, two Men-of-War, and several small Tenders.

On the 6th. About five in the evening, His Majesty arrived safely in Kings-Road: His Majesty being come a Shoar, lay that night at Kings-Weston not far from Bristol.

On the 7th. being Sunday, in the morning, His Majesty went to Bath, and lay the night following at the Duke of Beaufort's at Badminton.

Monday 7th. His Majesty lay at the Duke of Somerset's at Malborough.

Tuesday 8th, His Majesty lay at the Castle of Windsor.

Wednesday 9th. About four in the afternoon His Majesty came to Kinsinton, attended by the great Officers of the Court, and other Persons of the chiefest Quality, who went to meet him.

His Majesty was receiv'd in all the places he passed through with most zealous Demonstrations of Duty and Affection, and Joy for His Safe and Happy Return.

POSTSCRIPT.

TIS equally hard to determine, whether His Majesty, in the Action of the *Boyne*, or in His Decamping before *Lymrick*, has shewed most of a General: In the one he gave inimitable proofs of His Courage and Bravery, & to it alone we owe the Victory: But in Rising before *Lymrick*, when 3 of the four Elements conspired to the utter undoing of His Army if he had staid, He has given yet a nobler Proof of a consummated Prudence, Wariness, and Conduct, seldom or never to be found in Company with so boundless a Courage. In this he has imitated *Zenophon's Cyrus*, who valued himself more upon the Title of the Father of his Souldiers, than all the great Names his *Persian* Admirers bestowed upon him; and who was heard often to say, *He had rather save one of his own, than cut off a thousand of his Enemies*. One of the greatest men of the last Age, in his dying Advice to his Son, who was to Succeed him in the Kingdom of Spain, tells him, *'Tis one of the truest Politicks of a King, or a General, to know the Critick moment wherein 'tis fit to abandon the Enterprize; for want of which foresight on the one hand (adds Philip II.) the greatest Misfortunes have befallen them; as on the other hand, the exact Observance of it has produced, in the end, the greatest & happiest Advantages.*

Thereafter he gives his son several incident Circumstances, that ought to determine a King or a General when 'tis time to leave off the present Execution of a Design, whereof this is one; *'When Nature and Things not in our power do concur, to render the Attempt either impossible of it self or not able to counter-balance the expence, though it should succeed. One would almost think that in these words, Philip, by I know not what Instinct, should have meant this Advice to the great Grand child of his inveterate Enemy William of Orange, rather than to Philip III. for it meets in every Act with His Majesties Case before Lymrick: It was the swelling of the Shannon, the falling down of the Buckets of Heaven, the nature of the Soil, and the approaching Season of the Year, all of them things not lying within our Power, that rendred the Enterprize upon Lymrick, either impossible: or if at all successful, not capable to Counter-balance the certain inconveniences and Losses that must have attended it.*

'Tis certain, That in all the Actions of War, there is none wherein a General, has Occasion to shew more of his Wisdom, than in besieging of Towns; and to determine, whether to continue or raise a Siege, many times is the truest touch-stone of his skill. Both in War and Politicks how many dismal Examples

ples could there be instanced from the Greek and Roman Historians, concerning a Siege too long, in spite of just reason to the contrary: A famous Example of which we have in the preceding Age, which occasioned the loss of a Battle to the French Army, of the Dutchy of Milan to the French Crown, and of his Liberty to a French King. Francis I. having forced his Passage into Italy, in order to recover his pretended Right to the Dutchy of Milan; he came at first to lay Siege to the strong Castle of Pavie, with a very brave and numerous Army: At first the Enterprize seemed very favourable; but a little after, partly by the swelling of the River, partly by the continual Rains, and partly from the Season of the Year, the French Army began to diminish daily, and then the hopes of Taking the Town every day grew less. Notwithstanding all these Circumstances, which ought in reason to have determined Francis I. to raise the Siege of Pavie (as the very like has wisely determined His Majesty to ~~raise~~ that of Lynerick,). That Prince would not be prevailed with, by all the insinuations of his best Officers, to give it over for that juncture: In short, he lay before the Town, till he was forced to a Battle, the most fatal the French have fought near those three Ages; in which he was taken Prisoner, and had the Mortification to be carried to Madrid in that Quality.

FINIS